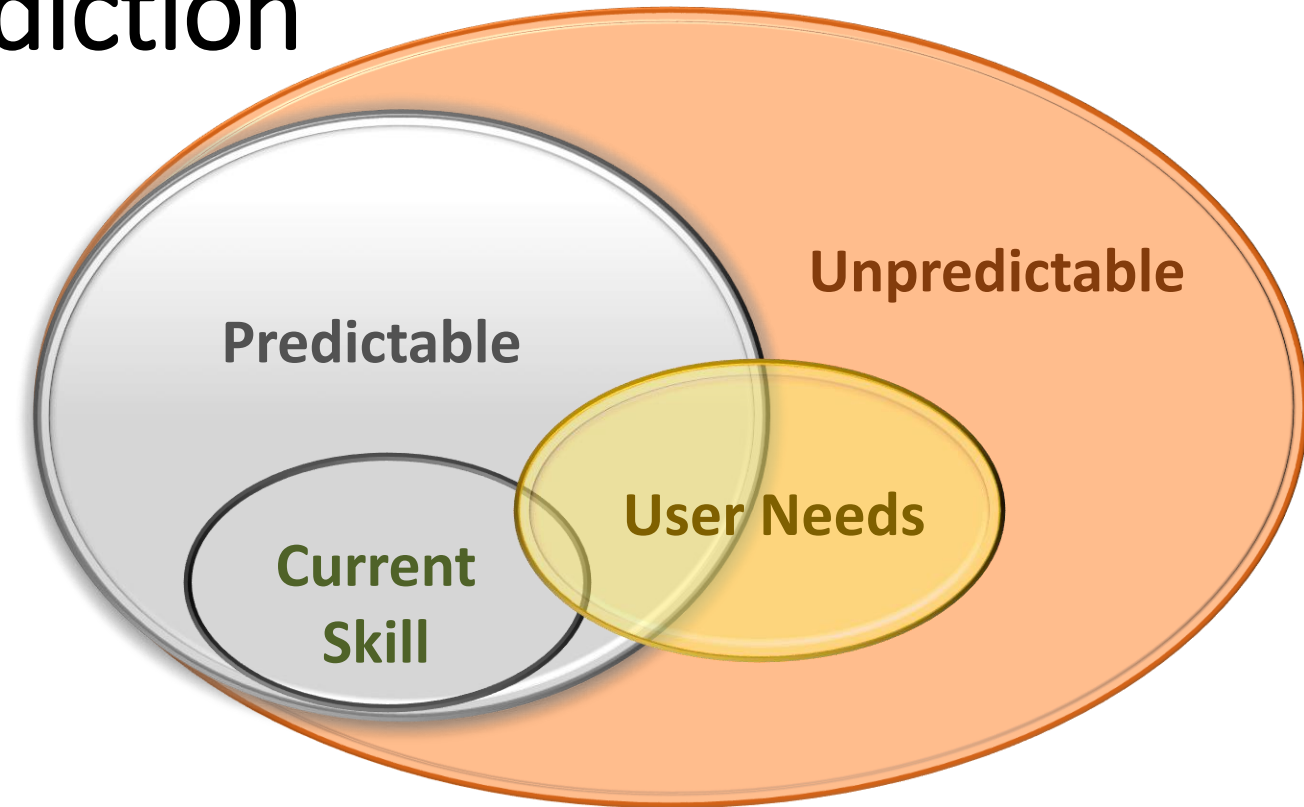


Subseasonal and Seasonal Precipitation: from Predictability to Prediction

Kathy Pegion

George Mason University

Thanks to: Emily Becker,
NMME Team, SubX Team



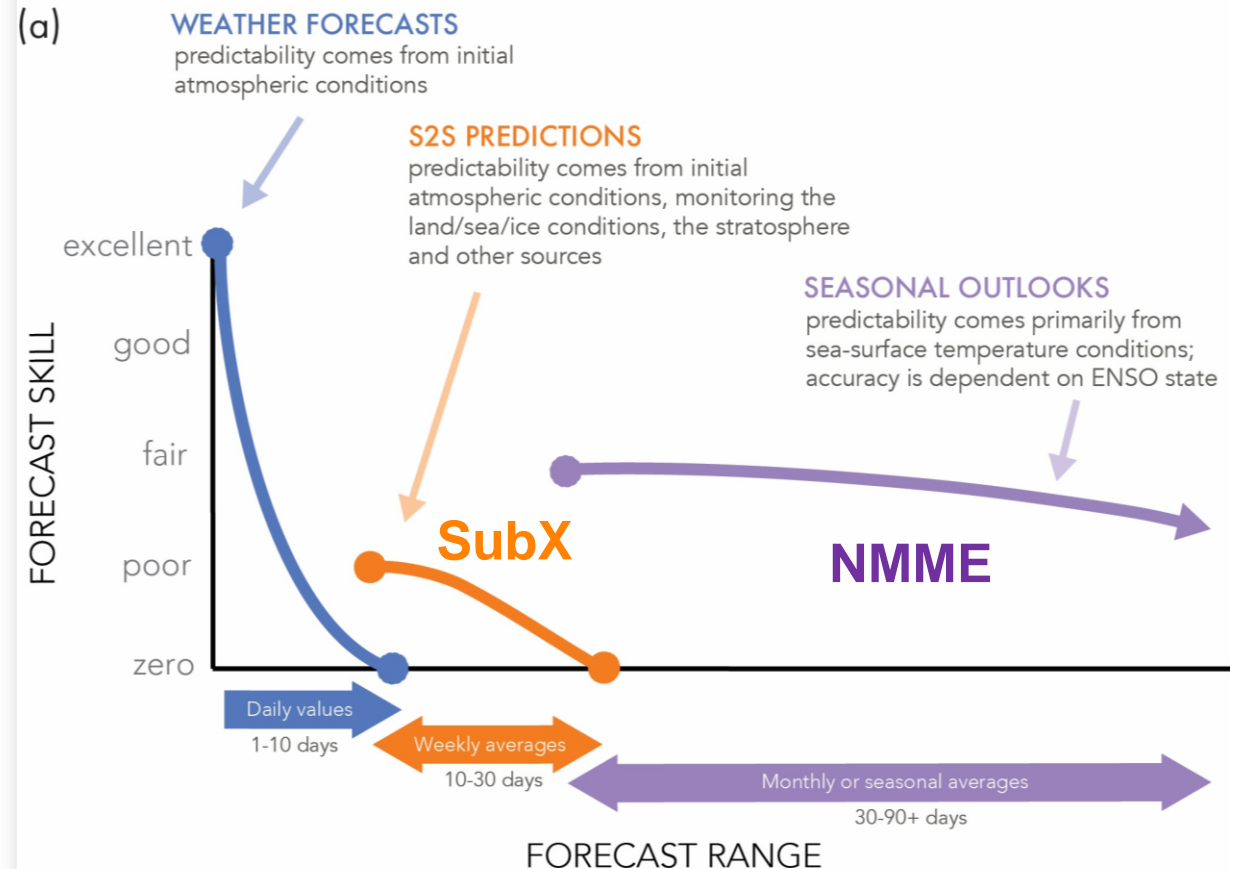
How good are our predictions now?

What is the limit of predictability?

How can we make better predictions?



How good are
our predictions
now?

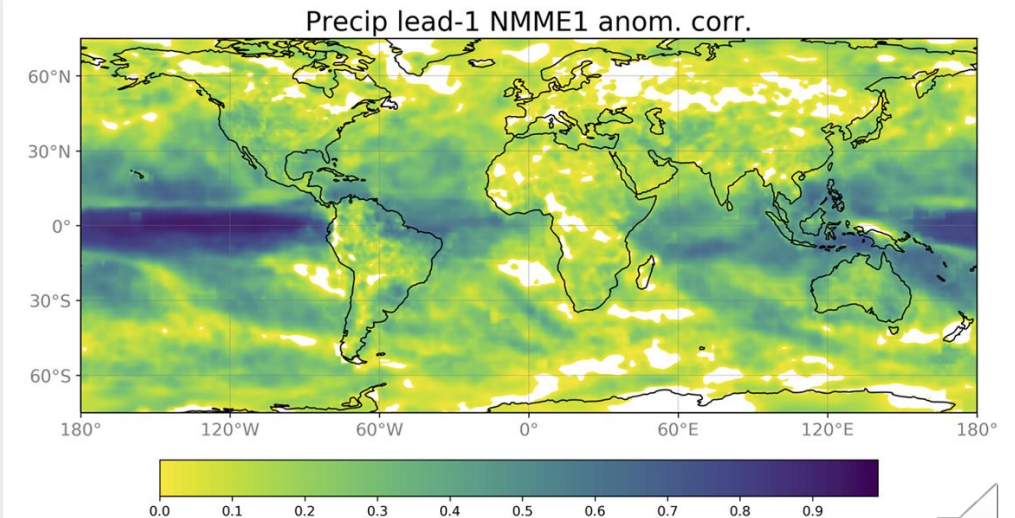
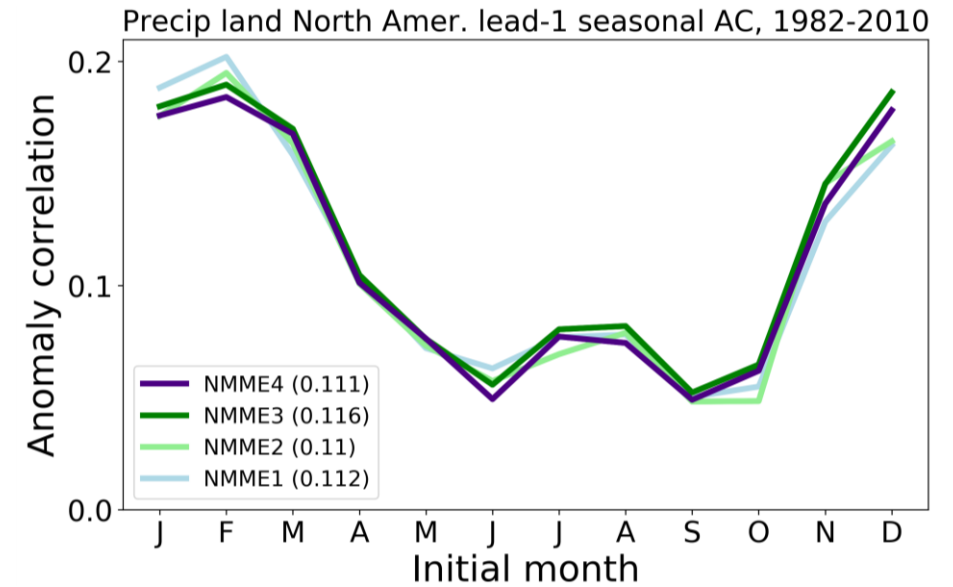


from <https://iri.columbia.edu/news/qa-subseasonal-prediction-project/>



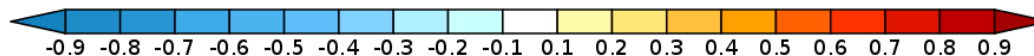
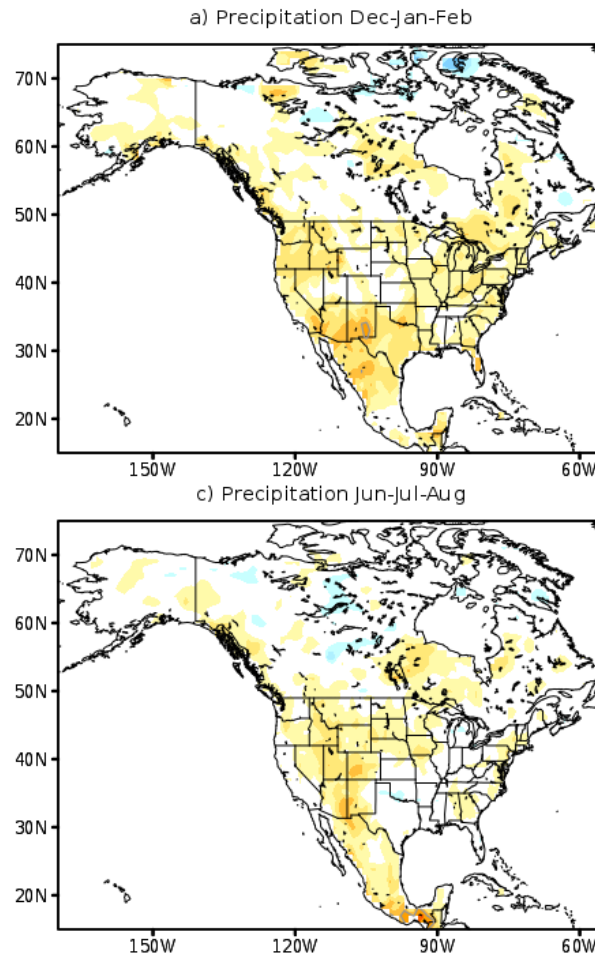
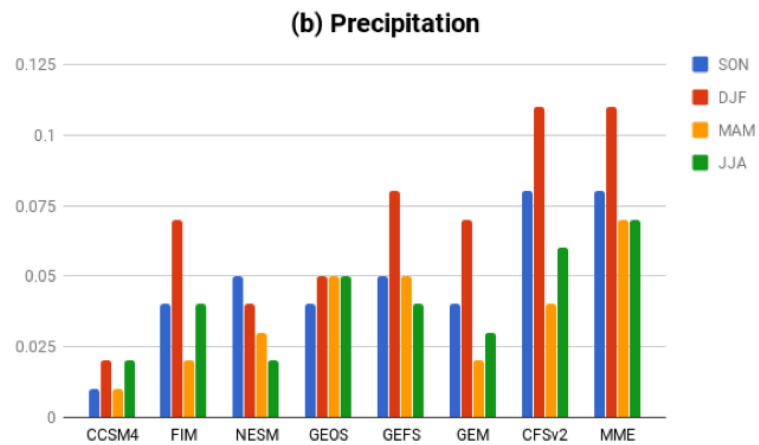
North American Multi-model Ensemble (NMME)

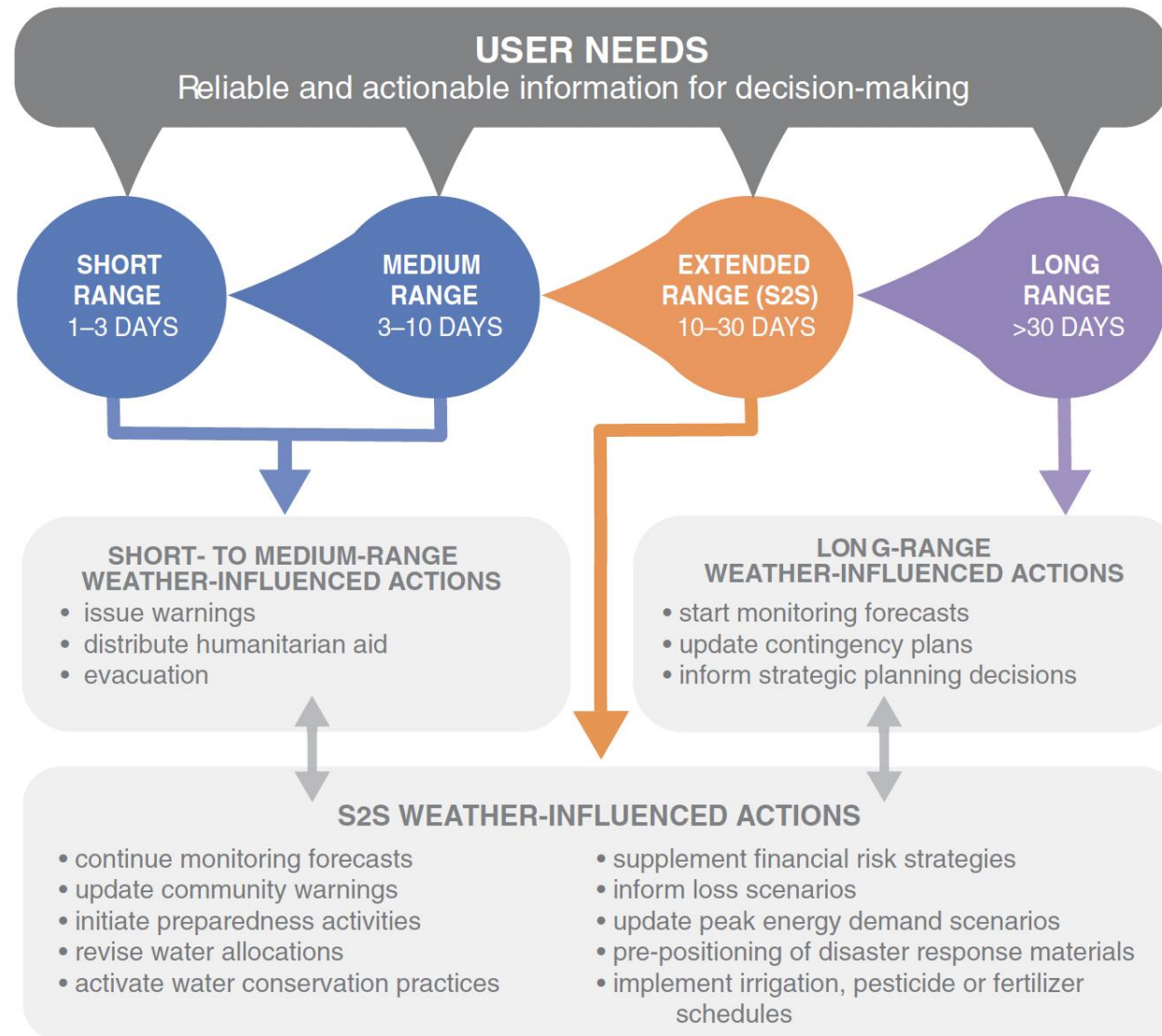
- Varies in Space and Time
- Low over North America
- No significant improvement



The Subseasonal Experiment (SubX)

- Varies in Space and Time
- Low over North America





This timescale is used for planning

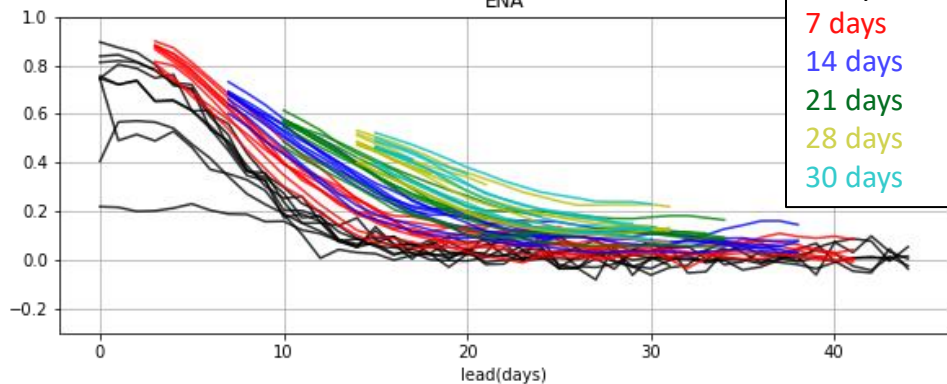
A flexible approach to assessing skill in space and time



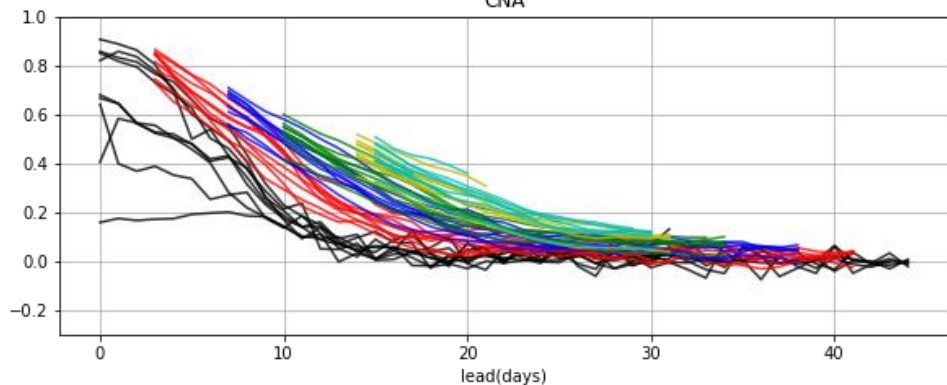
SubX

SubX Ensemble Mean Precipitation Skill; All ICs
ENA

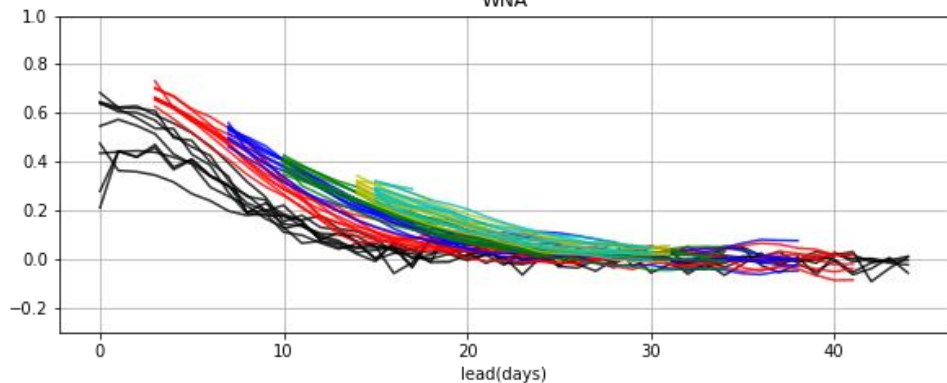
1 day
7 days
14 days
21 days
28 days
30 days



CNA



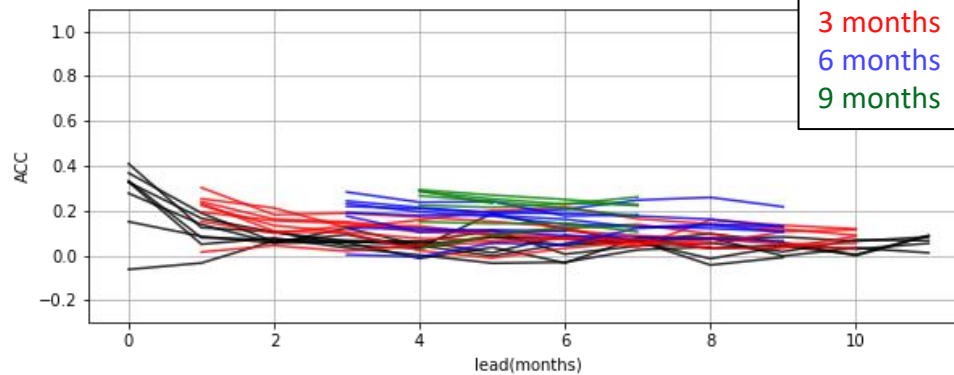
WNA



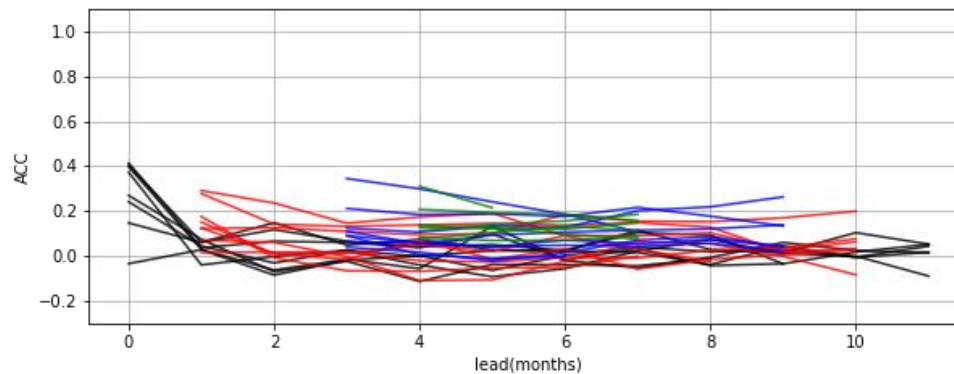
NMME

NMME Ensemble Mean Precipitation Skill; All ICs
ENA

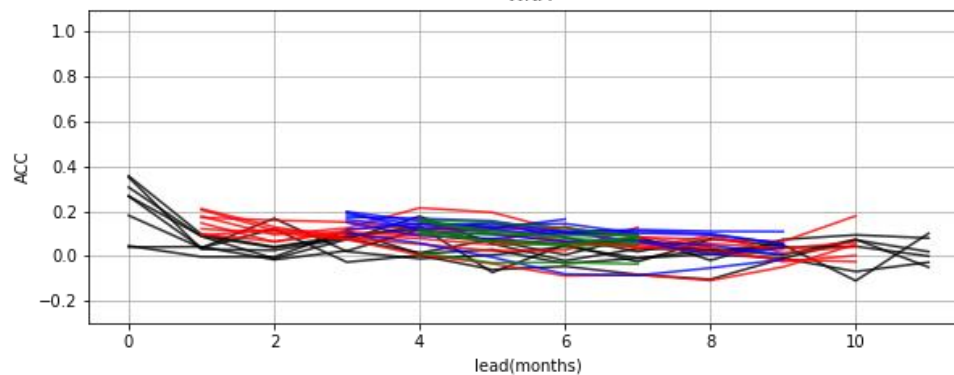
1 month
3 months
6 months
9 months



CNA



WNA



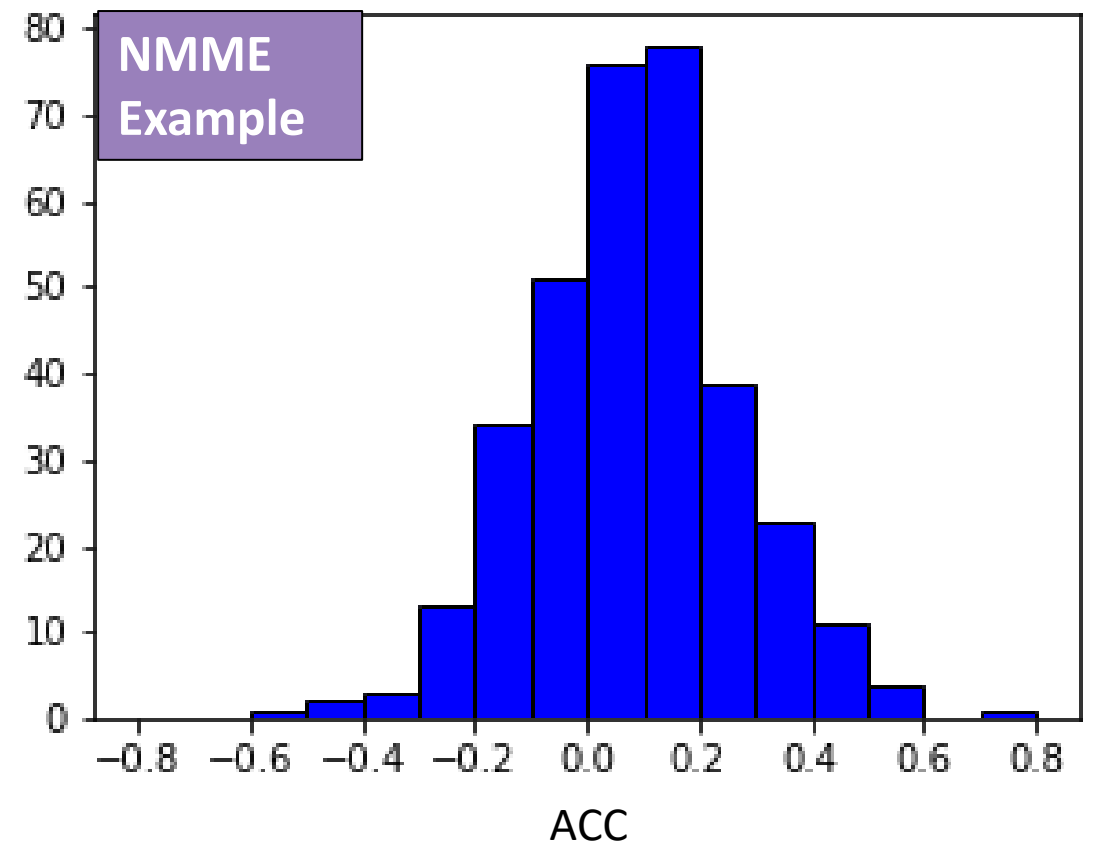
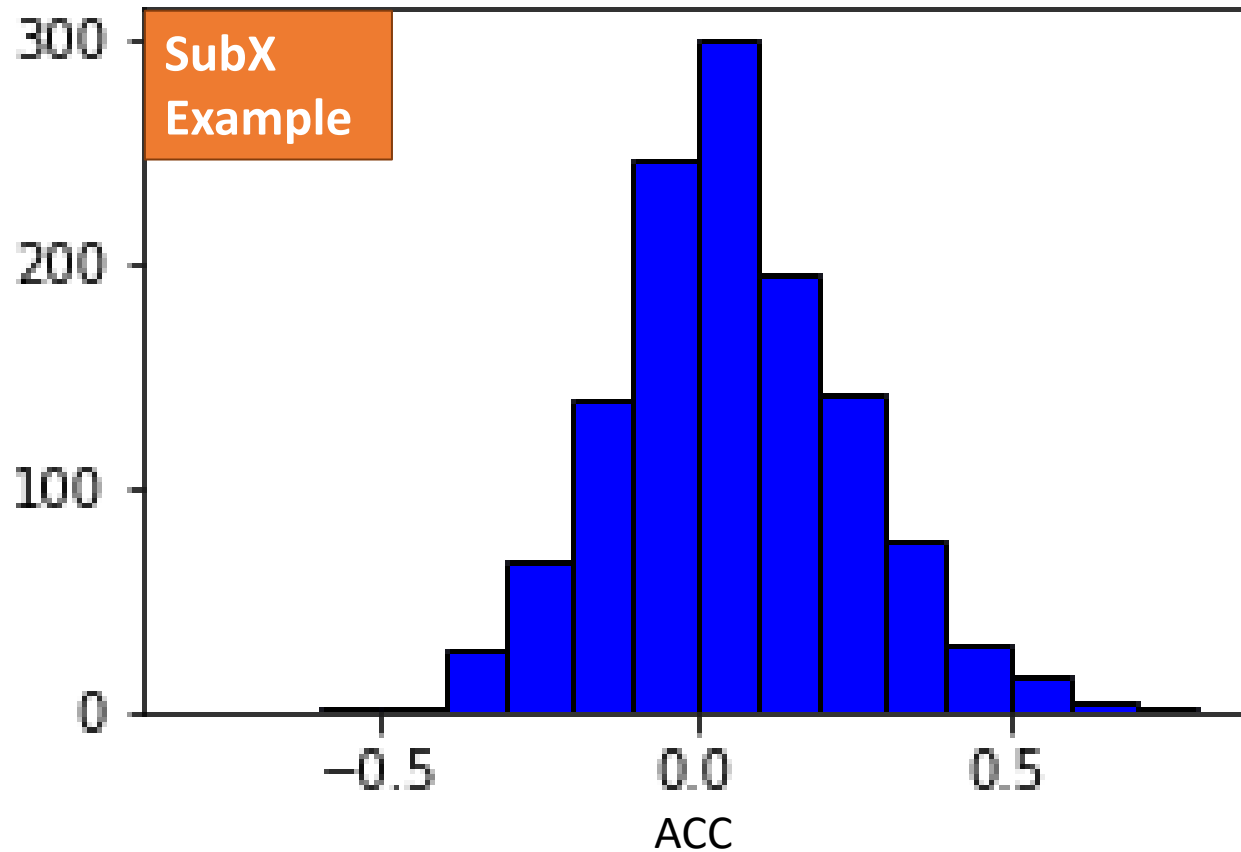
Better skill when
averaged in space and
time

On average skill is still
relatively low

Explore other optimal
approaches



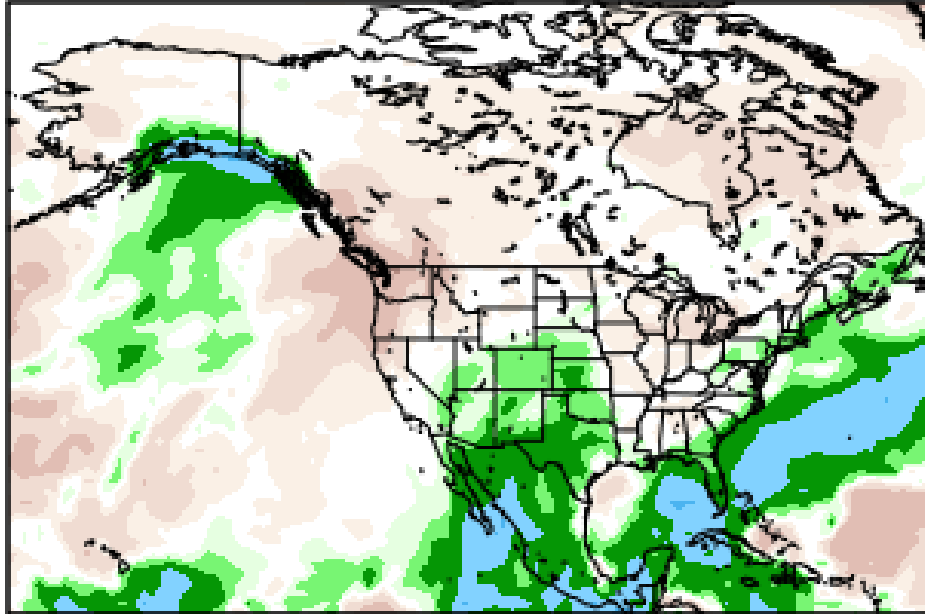
Forecasts of Opportunity



More positive than negative skill
Higher skill at times



SubX Week 3-4 Total Precipitation Anomalies (mm): Valid 2 weeks ending OCT 19
MME (63 Ensemble Members)



from Pegion et al. 2019, BAMS



There is anecdotal evidence of useful forecasts that would not be skillful using traditional skill measures.

Can we find ways to identify, use, and quantify them?



What is the limit of predictability?

- Function of signal to noise:

$$P = F\left(\frac{\sigma_S^2}{\sigma_N^2}\right)$$

- Perfect model predictability

Assume: Model is perfect, only source of error is initial condition uncertainty

Signal = *estimated* by the ensemble mean

Noise = *estimated* by the ensemble spread

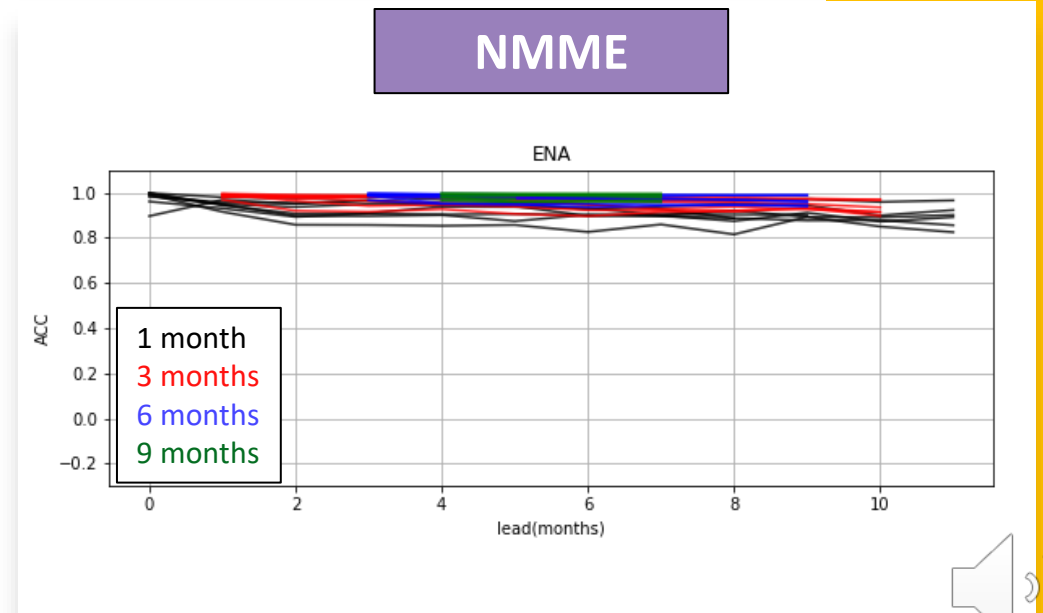
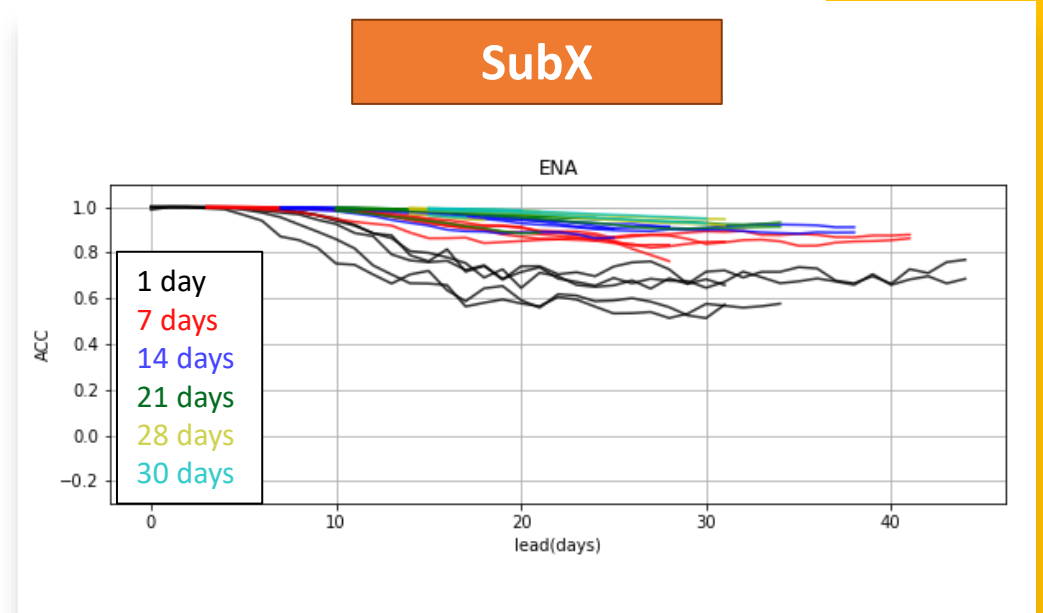


We do not know the upper limit of skill

Unrealistic estimates

Noise is large at these timescales

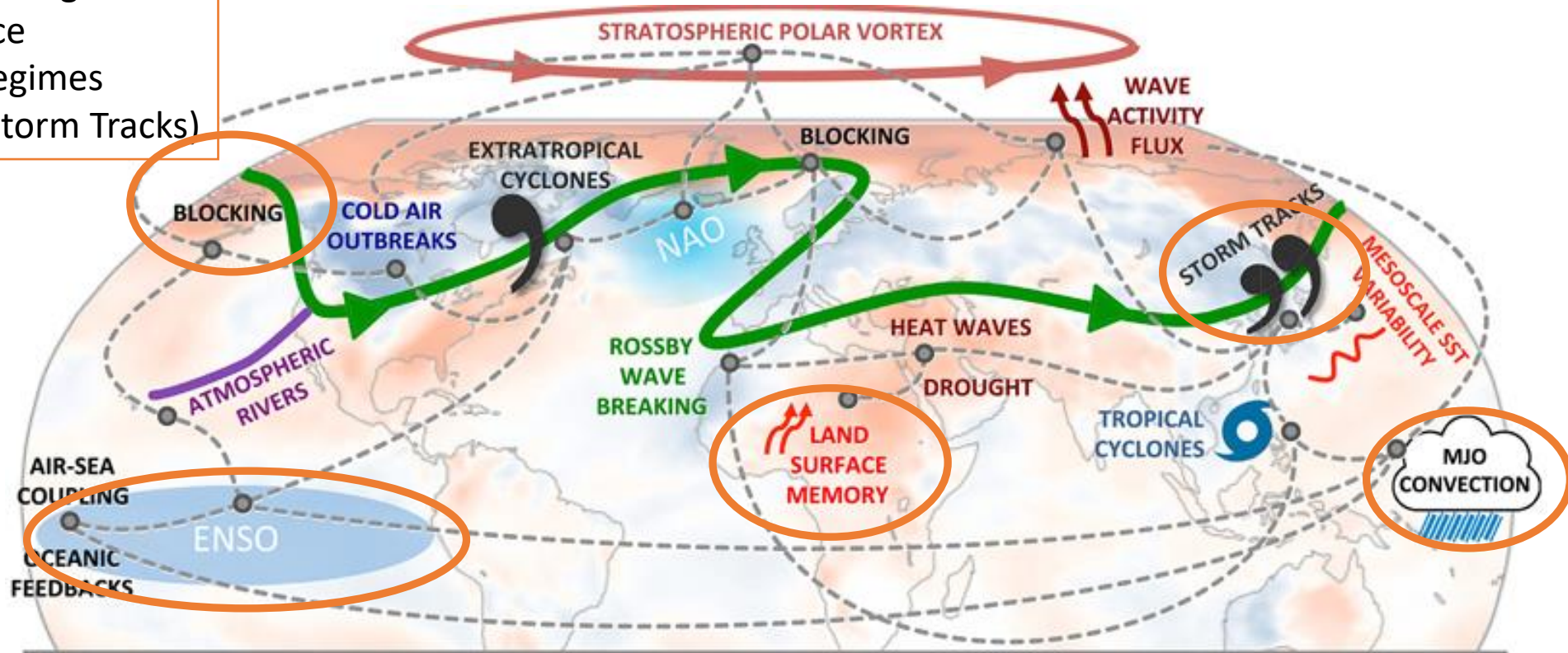
Understand predictability by understanding signal



Understand Sources & Impacts

Subseasonal

- MJO
- ENSO
- Tropical Heating
- Land Surface
- Weather Regimes (Blocking/Storm Tracks)



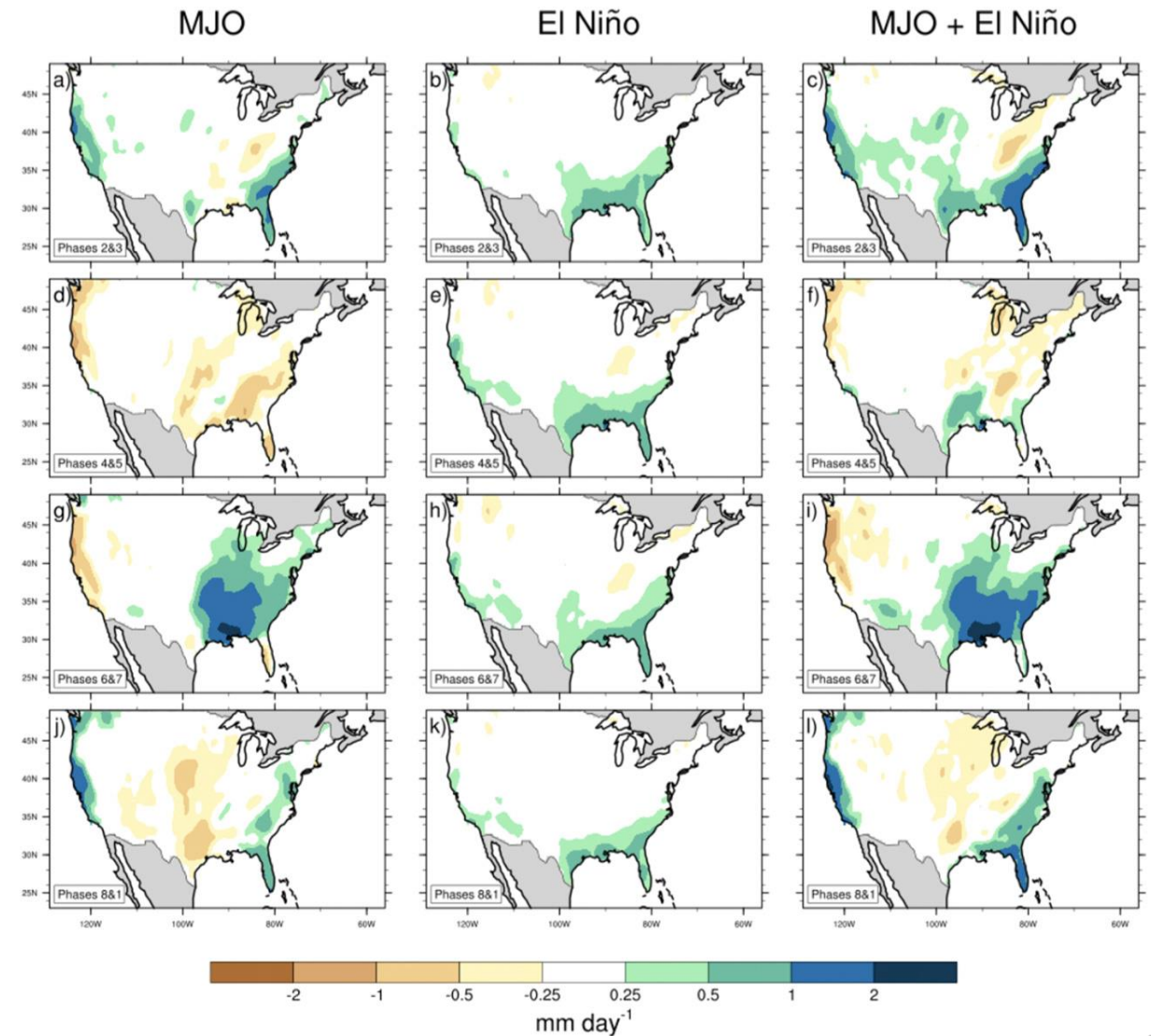
MJO and ENSO

MJO and ENSO interact to impact CONUS precipitation

Still have fundamental MJO errors in our models (propagation, initiation)

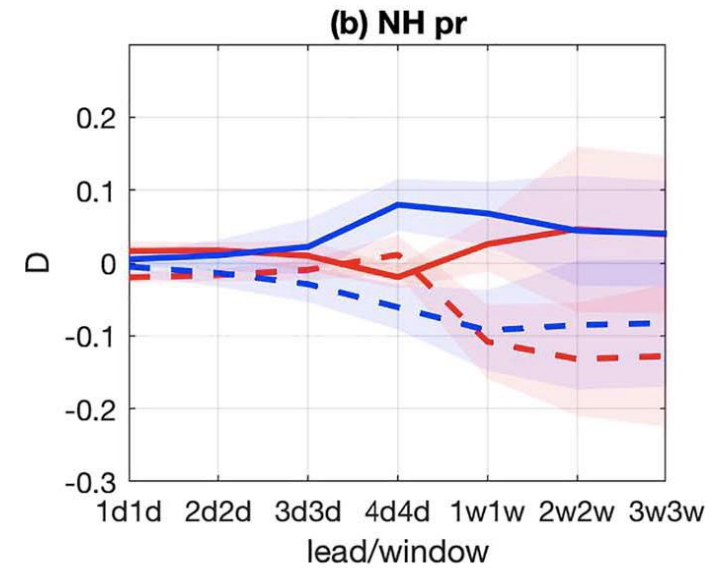
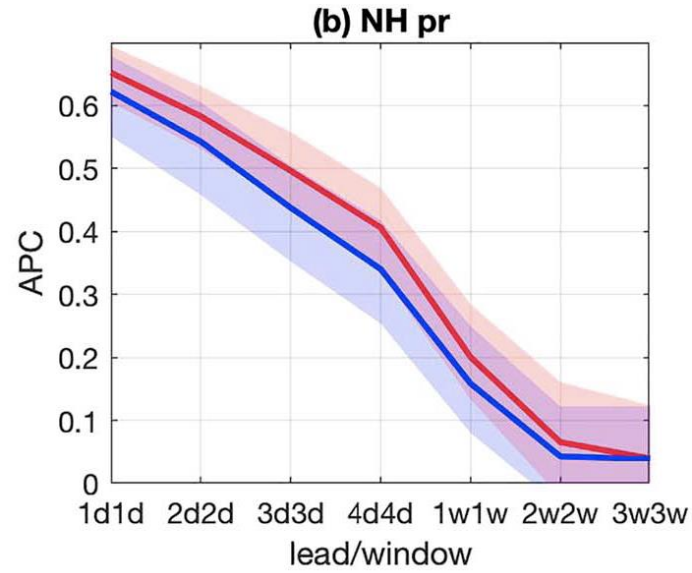
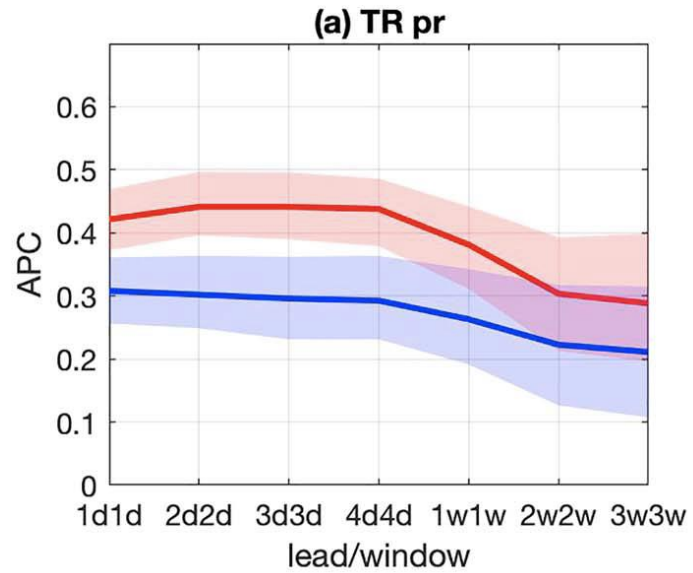
How well do our models represent these interactions and impacts on precipitation?

What about other MJO interactions (e.g. QBO, ARs)?



from Arcodia et al. 2020, JCLIM





from Dias and Kiladis 2019, GRL

Tropical Heating

Better tropical precip skill at short lead-times leads to better subseasonal precip skill in NH.

Skill is still relatively low

*How well could we predict tropical precipitation?
How much CONUS skill could we get from the tropics?*

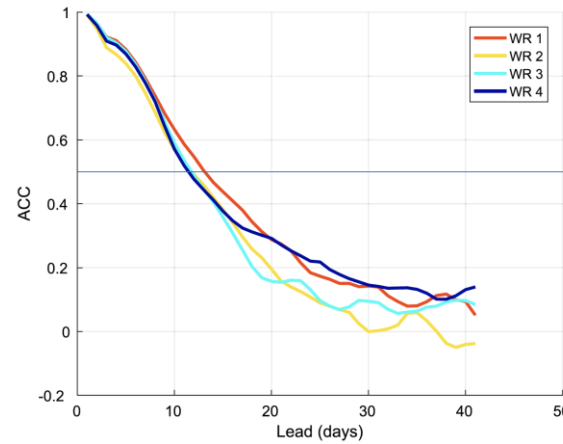


Weather Regimes

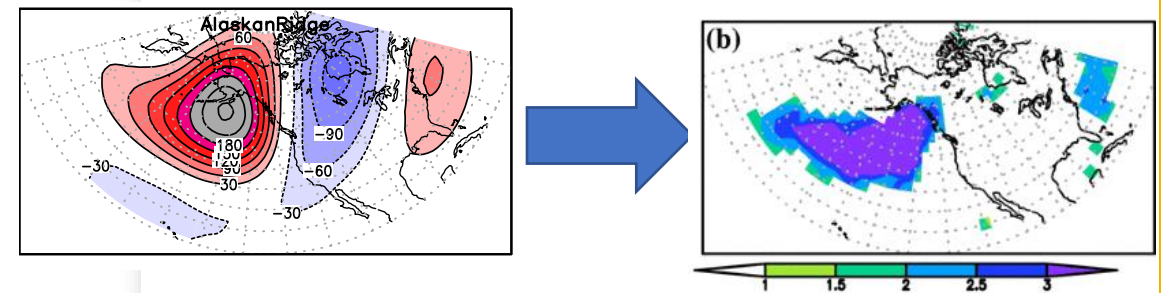
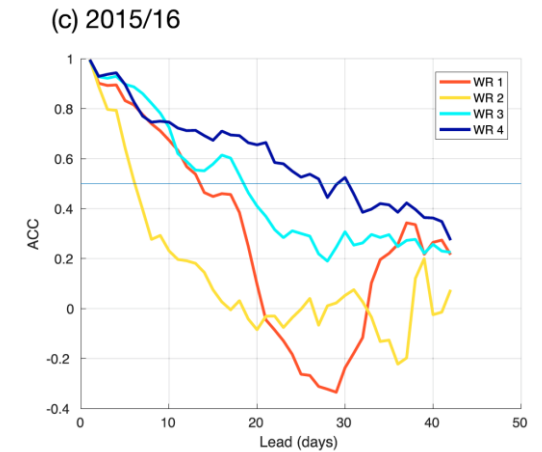
Pacific North America weather regimes predicted to ~15 days and longer in certain cases.

There is a relationship between these regimes and CONUS precipitation.

Can we represent that relationship and realize this predictability?



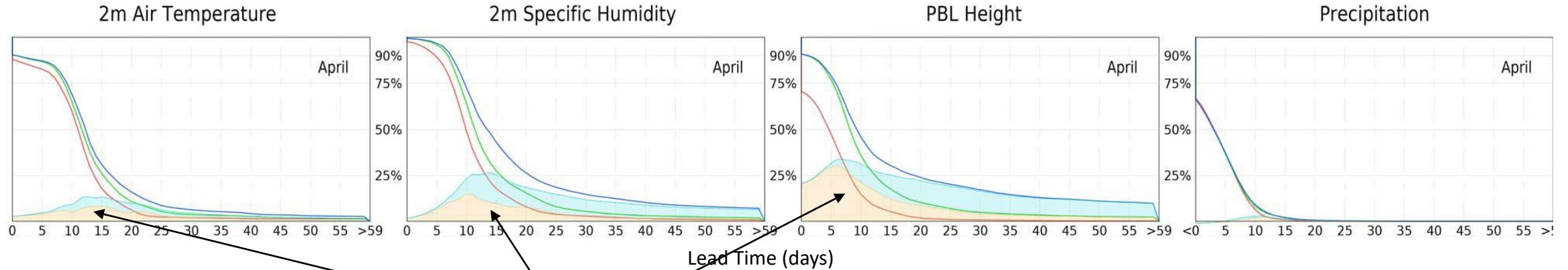
from Robertson et al. 2020, MWR



from Amini and Straus 2019, Clim Dyn



Fraction of Land Area Showing Significant Skill



Realized skill from Land ICs

Land-surface impacts prediction of T,q, and PBL, but does not translate to precipitation

Model errors in convection

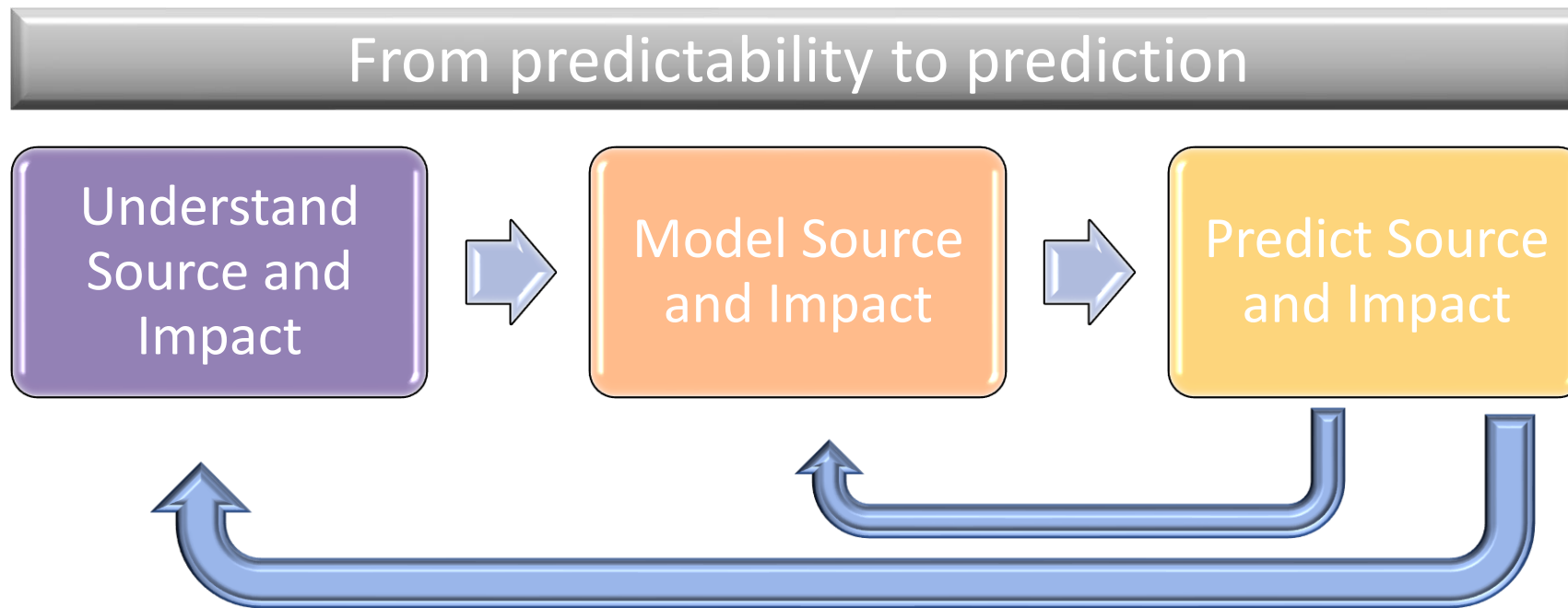
from Dirmeyer et al. 2018, JGR-Atm

Land Surface

*Can we fix this in our prediction models?
If we fix it, how much skill improvement can we get?*



How can we make better predictions?



Summary

How good are our predictions now?

- Currently skill is low on average
- We can't measure all potentially useful forecasts
- Traditional skill metrics may be misleading

What is the limit of predictability?

- We don't know for sure
- There are forecasts of opportunity

How can we make better predictions?

- Focus on forecasts of opportunity
- Better understand and model **impacts** of the sources of predictability
- Acknowledge and quantify uncertainty

